

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 6413 S SB PL	Title: Firefighting/toxic chemicals
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Estimated Expenditures

Agency Name	2017-19			2019-21			2021-23		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Department of Enterprise Services	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Transportation	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Department of Ecology	.3	0	78,980	.5	0	126,791	.2	0	36,884
Department of Natural Resources	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total	0.3	\$0	\$78,980	0.5	\$0	\$126,791	0.2	\$0	\$36,884

Estimated Capital Budget Impact

NONE

Prepared by: Linda Steinmann, OFM	Phone: 360-902-0573	Date Published: Final 3/12/2018
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* See Office of the Administrator for the Courts judicial fiscal note

** See local government fiscal note

FNPID: 53000

FNS029 Multi Agency rollup

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6413 S SB PL	Title: Firefighting/toxic chemicals	Agency: 179-Department of Enterprise Services
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Part I: Estimates

☒ No Fiscal Impact

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☐ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/06/2018
Agency Preparation: Michael Diaz	Phone: (360) 407-8131	Date: 03/08/2018
Agency Approval: Ashley Howard	Phone: (360) 407-8159	Date: 03/08/2018
OFM Review: Bryan Way	Phone: (360) 902-0650	Date: 03/09/2018

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

The Department of Enterprise Services (DES) manages Master Contracts of Class B Firefighting Foam and firefighting equipment.

Section 1 is a new section to RCW 70 and provides definitions for this chapter. This has no fiscal impact to DES.

Section 2 is a new section that states beginning July 1, 2018, a person, local government, or state agency may not discharge or otherwise use for training purposes class B firefighting foam that contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals. This has no fiscal impact to DES.

Section 3 is a new section to RCW 70 and states beginning July 1, 2020, a manufacturer of class B firefighting foam may not manufacture, knowingly sell, offer or distribute for use class B firefighting foam to which PFAS chemicals have been intentionally added, however this does not apply for use at a terminal, as defined by RCW 82.23A.010, at an oil refinery, or at a chemical plant. When DES rebids this Master Contract, the new restriction will be included. This is a normal part of contract writing and therefore has no fiscal impact to DES.

Section 4 is a new section to RCW 70 and states that beginning July 1, 2018, a manufacturer or seller of personal protective equipment must provide written notice to the purchaser if the equipment contains PFAS chemicals. Section 3 (2) states the manufacturer and purchaser must retain the notice on file for at least three years. DES will inform vendors on the current Master Contract of the new requirements. This is a normal duty for contracts and therefore has no fiscal impact to DES.

Section 5 is a new section to RCW 70 and states a manufacturer of class B firefighting foam must notify, in writing, sellers of the provisions of this chapter no less than one year prior to the effective date of this restriction and a manufacturer must recall products that contain class B firefighting foam and reimburse the purchaser. DES will inform vendors on the current Master Contract of the new requirements. This is a normal duty for contracts and therefore has no fiscal impact to DES.

Section 6 is a new section to RCW 70 and states the Department of Ecology may request certificates of compliance from manufacturers of class B firefighting foam or firefighting personal protective equipment. Section 5 (2) states that beginning July 1, 2018, the Department of Ecology shall assist DES and others to, avoid purchasing or using firefighting agents containing PFAS chemicals, and give priority and preference to the purchase of firefighting personal protective equipment that does not contain PFAS chemicals. This has no fiscal impact to DES.

Section 7 is a new section to RCW 70 and states a manufacturer of class B firefighting foam in violation of section 3 or 5 of this act or a person in violation of section 2 or 4 of this act is subject to a civil penalty. This has no fiscal impact to DES.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6413 S SB PL	Title: Firefighting/toxic chemicals	Agency: 405-Department of Transportation
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Part I: Estimates

☒ No Fiscal Impact

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☐ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/06/2018
Agency Preparation: Chelsea Buchanan	Phone: 360-705-7543	Date: 03/09/2018
Agency Approval: Kevin Dayton	Phone: 360-705-7821	Date: 03/09/2018
OFM Review: Kathy Cody	Phone: (360) 902-9822	Date: 03/12/2018

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Under Section 2 of the bill, beginning July 1, 2018, the legislation prohibits people, local government, and state agencies from discharging or otherwise using in training purposes class B firefighting foam containing intentionally added PFAS.

Section 3 of the legislation prohibits manufacturers of class B firefighting foam from manufacturing, selling, or distributing firefighting foam that contains intentionally added Perfluorinated and Polyfluorinated (PFAS) chemicals, beginning July 1, 2020. Sale or use of PFAS-containing firefighting foam is permitted if federal law requires the inclusion of PFAS. The new restrictions do not apply to oil refineries and oil terminals.

Section 4 requires the presence of PFAS chemicals in firefighting personal protective equipment (firefighting PPE) and the reason PFAS chemicals are added to the equipment to be disclosed at the time of sale, beginning July 1, 2018. Purchasers, manufacturers, and other persons selling PFAS-containing equipment must retain the notice on file for at least three years from the date of the transaction, and furnish it to the Department of Ecology upon request.

Section 6 directs the Department of Ecology to help other state agencies and local governments to avoid the purchase of firefighting agents that contain intentionally added PFAS chemicals and to give priority and preference to the purchase of firefighting PPE that does not contain PFAS, beginning July 1, 2018.

Section 7 states violations of firefighting PPE PFAS disclosure requirements and firefighting foam PFAS restrictions are subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per violation for initial offenses, and up to \$10,000 for repeat offenses.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

The department does not expect any fiscal impact, assuming that the department would not be required to replace current supplies of firefighting foam containing PFAS that are used in existing fire suppression systems. In addition, the department assumes that any additional record keeping required by the bill would be accomplished within current resources.

Firefighting foam containing PFAS is used in the fire suppression systems in the Interstate 90 tunnels and lids and for Interstate 5 under the Convention Center. Foam is not discharged for training, however occasional system testing may discharge some foam. Washington State Ferries use firefighting materials and PPE that does not contain PFAS. The department's incident response teams, maintenance crews, and public use airports do not engage in firefighting activities (beyond using standard fire extinguishers); local firefighting agencies provide these services.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6413 S SB PL	Title: Firefighting/toxic chemicals	Agency: 461-Department of Ecology
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Part I: Estimates

☐ No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Expenditures from:

	FY 2018	FY 2019	2017-19	2019-21	2021-23
FTE Staff Years	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2
Account					
State Toxics Control Account-State 173-1	0	78,980	78,980	126,791	36,884
Total \$	0	78,980	78,980	126,791	36,884

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- ☒ If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- ☐ If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/06/2018
Agency Preparation: Vince Chavez	Phone: 360-407-6561	Date: 03/08/2018
Agency Approval: Erik Fairchild	Phone: 360-407-7005	Date: 03/08/2018
OFM Review: Linda Steinmann	Phone: 360-902-0573	Date: 03/08/2018

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Changes in 6413 SSB.PL (compared to 6413 E S SB AMH ENVI H4848.1) are the following:

- The definition of “Chemical plant” was added in Section 1(7).
- A new section 2 was added that would, starting July 1, 2018, disallow any person, local government, or state agency to discharge or otherwise use for training purposes Class B firefighting foam that contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals.
- The sections that follow the new section 2 were re-numbered.
- Section 3(4) was added. It would exempt any manufacture, sale, or distribution of Class B firefighting foam to a person for use at a chemical plant operated by the person.

Ecology assumes that the duties outlined in the new section 2 would have additional fiscal impact, compared to the previous version of the bill for which there was a fiscal note.

This bill would add a new section to Chapter 70 RCW to restrict the use of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS chemicals) in firefighting foam and require notification of the use of PFASs in firefighting personal protective equipment (PPE). The following sections of the bill would have a fiscal impact on Ecology:

Section 2 would disallow any person, local government, or state agency to discharge or otherwise use for training purposes Class B firefighting foam that contains intentionally-added PFAS chemicals.

Section 3 would prohibit the sale of Class B firefighting foam intentionally containing PFAS chemicals as of July 1, 2020, except as required by federal law.

Section 4 would require written notice to purchasers if firefighting personal protective equipment (PPE) contains PFAS chemicals as of July 1, 2018.

Section 5 would require manufacturers of Class B firefighting foam intentionally containing PFAS chemicals to provide written notice to sellers of their product about the provisions of this bill by July 1, 2019.

Section 6 would establish a certificate of compliance provision for manufacturers of Class B firefighting foam and firefighting PPE that attests that the product meets the requirements of this bill. It also would require, starting July 1, 2018, for Ecology to assist the Department of Enterprise Services, other state agencies, fire protection districts and other local governments with the restriction on the purchase of Class B firefighting foam intentionally containing PFAS chemicals, and to give priority and preference to the purchase of PPE that do not contain PFAS chemicals.

Section 7 would provide penalties for violations of Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Section 7 would provide for penalties for violations of Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5. These penalties would be collected by Ecology in the State Toxics Control Account. No cash receipts are estimated as a result of civil penalties. It is assumed that it is the intent of the bill to provide for penalties in order to ensure compliance.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

To carry out the requirements of Sections 2 through 7, the Department of Ecology would:

- Provide guidance to manufacturers, retailers, purchasers and users on an agency website that would outline the restriction on PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam and the notification requirements for firefighting foam and firefighting PPE.
- Conduct outreach and technical assistance to manufacturers and retailers of firefighting foam to inform them of the requirement to inform sellers of the requirements by July 1, 2019, and the restriction on the sale of PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam on July 1, 2020.
- Conduct education, outreach, and technical assistance for the following entities:
 - An estimated 15-20 formulators of firefighting foams.
 - Retailers of specialty firefighting products. (The total number of retailers is not yet estimated.)
 - In-state users of these products include but are not limited to fire stations, selected industries, railroad operators, WashDOT, and petroleum refineries. An estimate of 1,000 governments, businesses and related associations would need technical assistance related to these requirements.
- Conduct education, outreach, and technical assistance efforts starting in July 2018 and continuing until June 2024.
- Initiate compliance efforts in July 2019 for PPE and July 2021 for firefighting foam and continue until June 2024.

Ecology assumes the following workload and costs for Sections 2 and 3 (which concern restrictions on the sale and use of firefighting foam containing PFAS chemicals):

Developing guidance documents and a public website for the restriction on PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam. Education, outreach and technical assistance to manufacturers, retailers, purchasers and users regarding the restriction. This work would be performed by an Environmental Specialist 4 (ES4) at 0.10 FTE in FY19 and 0.10 FTE in FY20.

Ecology assumes the following workload and costs for Section 4 (which concerns notification of PFAS chemicals in firefighting PPE):

Developing guidance documents and a public website for the PFAS chemicals notification in firefighting PPE. Education, outreach and technical assistance to manufacturers, retailers, purchasers and users regarding the restriction. This work would be performed by an ES4 at 0.05 FTE in FY19.

Ecology assumes the following workload and costs for Section 5 (which concerns notification of PFAS chemicals in firefighting foam):

Providing technical assistance to manufacturers regarding the notification requirement to sellers of firefighting

foam. This work would be performed by the ES4 conducting the outreach efforts under Section 2. No additional staff required for this section.

Ecology assumes the following workload and costs for Section 6 (which concerns certificate of compliance and assistance to other agencies):

Requesting certificates of compliance from manufacturers of Class B firefighting foam and firefighting PPE that attests to the products meeting the requirements of this bill. This work would be conducted under Section 7 of this bill as part of the compliance assurance efforts.

Providing technical assistance other state and local agencies to avoid purchasing firefighting foam containing PFAS chemicals and giving a priority for the purchase of PPE that does not contain PFAS chemicals. This work would be performed by an ES4 in FY19, FY20 and FY21 at 0.05 FTE per fiscal year.

Ecology assumes the following workload and costs for Section 7 (which concerns compliance with this bill):

Ecology would work with manufacturers to come into compliance with the PFAS chemicals restriction and notification requirements; requesting certificates of compliance from PPE and foam manufacturers, use product test results of firefighting foam and firefighting PPE to ensure compliance; write notices of correction, notices of violation and orders for compliance. Compliance work would be performed by an ES4 at 0.15 FTE per fiscal year in FY19, FY20, and FY21. The ES4 work would continue in FY22 and ongoing at a reduced level of 0.10 FTE per fiscal year.

Ecology would conduct product testing for PFAS chemicals in firefighting PPE starting July 2019 and firefighting foam starting in July 2021. Product testing would require development of a quality assurance project plan (QAPP), sampling (fluorine screening and laboratory analysis), and report write-up. Product testing work would be performed by a Chemist 4 at 0.1 FTE and a Chemist 2 at 0.1 FTE in FY19, FY20, and FY21. The work would continue in FY22 and ongoing at a reduced level of 0.02 FTE Chemist 2 and 0.02 FTE Chemist 4 per year.

Goods and services includes the cost of sampling and analysis. We assume 20 samples would be purchased and screened for the presence of total fluorine, which would identify the presence of PFAS chemicals. We assume 10 of those samples would report a positive screening result for total fluorine and be submitted for laboratory analysis. The cost of fluorine screening is \$40 per sample and the cost of laboratory analysis is \$500 per sample. The annual cost for testing would be \$800 for screening (\$40 x 20) and \$5,000 for laboratory analysis (\$500 x 10) for a total annual cost of \$5,800. The cost of screening and analysis would be \$5,800 in FY19 for PPE and the same \$5,800 in FY21 for foam. Product testing is not required to be ongoing because compliance would be confirmed through certificates of compliance.

Ecology anticipates no impact on AGO legal services. Based on experience with other chemical restriction laws, enforcement of the PFAS chemicals restriction would not result in a need for Ecology to issue penalties under this bill. Ecology does not anticipate any appeals of orders, or need for legal services defending appeals of orders or penalties. While the AGO Ecology Division would provide legal advice to Ecology relating to bringing manufacturers into compliance with the PFAS chemicals restriction (e.g., help drafting letters, notices of correction, possibly orders to comply), the level of this work is nominal and within the current level of basic ATG support to Ecology.

Total estimated costs to implement this bill would be:
\$78,980 and 0.63 FTE in FY19;

\$66,837 and 0.58 FTE in FY20;
 \$59,954 and 0.46 FTE in FY21;
 \$18,442 and 0.16 FTE in FY22; and
 \$18,442 and 0.16 FTE in FY23.

Ecology would have costs in FY24 and later years that are beyond the timeframe of the fiscal note tables.

Notes on costs by object:

Salary estimates are current biennium actual rates at Step L.

Benefits are the agency average of 37% of salaries.

Goods and Services are the agency average of \$4,477 per direct program FTE. Also included are lab sampling and analysis costs at \$5,800 in FY19, and \$5,800 in FY21.

Travel is the agency average of \$2,552 per direct program FTE.

Equipment is the agency average of \$1,265 per direct program FTE.

Agency Administrative Overhead is calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 29.35% of direct program salaries and benefits, and is shown as object 9. Agency Administrative Overhead FTEs are included at 0.15 FTE per direct program FTE, and are identified as Fiscal Analyst 2 and IT Specialist 2.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

	FY 2018	FY 2019	2017-19	2019-21	2021-23
FTE Staff Years		0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2
A-Salaries and Wages		38,720	38,720	64,061	19,502
B-Employee Benefits		14,327	14,327	23,703	7,216
E-Goods and Other Services		8,264	8,264	9,832	1,256
G-Travel		1,404	1,404	2,297	714
J-Capital Outlays		697	697	1,141	354
9-Agency Administrative Overhead		15,568	15,568	25,757	7,842
Total:	\$0	\$78,980	\$78,980	\$126,791	\$36,884

III. B - Detail: *List FTEs by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals need to agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA*

Job Classification	Salary	FY 2018	FY 2019	2017-19	2019-21	2021-23
CHEMIST 2	65,283		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
CHEMIST 4	87,793		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
ENVIRONMENTAL SPEC 4	66,894		0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
FISCAL ANALYST 2			0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
IT SPECIALIST 2			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total FTEs			0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

This bill would not explicitly require new administrative rules, and new rules would not be required for implementation, assuming no changes in federal law. Future changes to federal law could result in the need for new rules to support implementation, but we have no basis for estimating what could be required.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 6413 S SB PL	Title: Firefighting/toxic chemicals	Agency: 490-Department of Natural Resources
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Part I: Estimates

☒ No Fiscal Impact

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- ☐ Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- ☐ Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/06/2018
Agency Preparation: Angela Konen	Phone: 360-902-2165	Date: 03/07/2018
Agency Approval: Gerry Day	Phone: 360-902-1684	Date: 03/07/2018
OFM Review: Leslie Connelly	Phone: (360) 902-0543	Date: 03/07/2018

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Briefly describe by section number, the significant provisions of the bill, and any related workload or policy assumptions, that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency.

Section 2: Beginning July 1, 2018, a person, local government, or state agency may not discharge or otherwise use for training purposes class B firefighting foam that contains intentionally added PFAS chemicals.

Section 3: Beginning July 1, 2020, a manufacturer of class B firefighting foam may not manufacture, knowingly sell, offer for sale, distribute for sale, or distribute for use in this state class B firefighting foam to which PFAS chemicals have been intentionally added.

Section 4: Beginning July 1, 2018, a manufacturer or other person that sells firefighting personal protective equipment to any person, local government or state agency must provide written notice to the purchaser at the time of sale if the firefighting personal protective equipment contains PFAS chemicals. The written notice must include a statement that the firefighting personal protective equipment contains PFAS chemicals and the reason PFAS chemicals are added to the equipment.

DNR does not use Class B foam or personal protective equipment containing PFAS for fire suppression activities and does not estimate a fiscal impact.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Briefly describe and quantify the cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency, identifying the cash receipts provisions by section number and when appropriate the detail of the revenue sources. Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Briefly describe the agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), identifying by section number the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings). Briefly describe the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explain how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguish between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Identify provisions of the measure that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL NOTE

Department of Commerce

Bill Number: 6413 S SB PL	Title: Firefighting/toxic chemicals
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Part I: Jurisdiction-Location, type or status of political subdivision defines range of fiscal impacts.

Legislation Impacts:

- ☐ Cities:
- ☐ Counties:
- ☐ Special Districts:
- ☐ Specific jurisdictions only:
- ☐ Variance occurs due to:

Part II: Estimates

- ☒ No fiscal impacts.
- ☐ Expenditures represent one-time costs:
- ☐ Legislation provides local option:
- ☒ Key variables cannot be estimated with certainty at this time: The amount of impacted equipment purchased, and frequency of documentation requests

Part III: Preparation and Approval

Fiscal Note Analyst: Tom Gilmore	Phone: 360-725-5038	Date: 03/07/2018
Leg. Committee Contact:	Phone:	Date: 03/06/2018
Agency Approval: Renee Martine-Tebow	Phone: 360-725-5045	Date: 03/07/2018
OFM Review: Linda Steinmann	Phone: 360-902-0573	Date: 03/08/2018

Part IV: Analysis

A. SUMMARY OF BILL

Provide a clear, succinct description of the bill with an emphasis on how it impacts local government.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS VERSION:

This version of the bill exempts the sale of firefighting foam for use at chemical plants from the PFAS prohibition. This version also stipulates that PFAS containing foams and equipment cannot be used for training purposes after July 1, 2018.

SUMMARY OF CURRENT VERSION OF THE BILL:

This bill would require manufacturers of fire fighting equipment, including fire fighting foam and fire fighting persona protective equipment (PPE), to provide documentation of any inclusion of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Purchasers of these items, including local governments and fire departments would be required to maintain on file documentation regarding the inclusion of PFAS in firefighting foam and PPE.

B. SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

Briefly describe and quantify the expenditure impacts of the legislation on local governments, identifying the expenditure provisions by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of expenditures. Delineate between city, county and special district impacts.

This bill would have no fiscal impact on local governments.

This bill would not impact local governments' use of PFAS foams already purchased. In future purchases, preference could be given to equipment and foam that does not contain PFAS. Local Government Fiscal Notes assumes beginning in fiscal year 2019 local governments will begin purchasing firefighting foams and equipment that do not contain PFAS. However, local governments would not incur expenditure impacts due to the lack of cost differential between foams and equipment containing PFAS and those do not.

C. SUMMARY OF REVENUE IMPACTS

Briefly describe and quantify the revenue impacts of the legislation on local governments, identifying the revenue provisions by section number, and when appropriate, the detail of revenue sources. Delineate between city, county and special district impacts.

This bill would have no impact on local government revenues.

SOURCES:

Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Enterprise Services